

## NAVY STIRS PEOPLE

Always Arouses More Enthusiasm Than Does the Army.

### ITS TROPHIES AT CAPITAL

Long Tom With a Remarkable and Varied History Is Exhibited at the Navy Yard—Willow From Napoleon's Grave.

BY GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington—It has been remarked often as a curious fact that the people of the United States who in a large sense are an absolutely non-military body are yet in the main enthusiastic over the navy. Congressmen say that a proposition to increase the number of battleships is sure of great support from the country, while a proposition to increase the army would be in many places if not in most places vigorously opposed. Visitors to Washington show a greater interest in naval affairs than they do in army affairs. When they go to the state, war and navy building they flock to the places where models of battleships are shown and where naval trophies are displayed and pay much less attention to the exhibit made by the army.

The navy yard in Washington is an object of interest to the thousands who come to the capital city in May. There are a good many trophies of battles won in the keeping of the navy yard. In the United States Military Academy on the Hudson river there is a place set aside and known as Trophy Point. There are exhibited many guns captured by the land forces in the different wars in which this country has been engaged. Trophy Point is one of the centers of interest at West Point and what is true there is true at the navy yard in Washington. People apparently like to look at things which show the prowess either on land or sea of the sailors and soldiers of their country, and yet truth compels again the statement that the naval trophies attract the greater attention.

#### Curious History of a Long Tom.

In the navy yard there is a cast-iron gun which was made a century and a quarter ago. It belongs to the class called "Long Toms." This gun once had a place on the French ship *Noche*, which was a vessel of a squadron sent by France in the year 1793 with troops on board for the purpose of invading Ireland and helping the Irish people to win their independence from Great Britain. The British captured the warship and also the gun which is now at the navy yard in Washington.

Once on a time the United States bought some guns from England and this particular Long Tom which had done service on a French vessel and afterward on an English vessel, passed into the possession of this country. It was mounted on board an American man-of-war and in one of the engagements which our ships had with French ships at the close of the eighteenth century the Long Tom was used against a ship of the country which once owned it. In this fight a French shot struck the gun and dented it, but did not put it entirely out of commission.

The United States government condemned the Long Tom although it was still serviceable and sold it to the island of Haiti, which then was engaged in a war on its own account against the French nation. It was used by the Haytiens and so at least twice in its existence the gun was turned against its first owners.

#### Used in War of 1812.

In some way today unknown, this gun was brought back to America and it was used on board an American brig, the *Armstrong*, which had a fight with three British ships in the war of 1812. So it was that the Long Tom was used in service against its second owner, Great Britain. It is now in the possession of the American authorities and it is presumed that no other nation will capture it or buy it to be used one day against its present owner, Uncle Sam.

It is impossible to tell how many willow trees there are in the United States which are said to be grown from slips of the tree planted at the head of the first grave of Napoleon on the island of St. Helena. One runs across them in all parts of the country and some of them may be real slips of the famous tree, but the general belief is that most of them are "counterfeits."

There is a willow tree in the Washington navy yard, however, which it is known is an offspring of the Napoleon willow. Commodore Balbridge, who commanded the old Constitution and who was a famous naval officer in his day, obtained a slip of the tree, brought it to America and planted it with his own hands in the navy yard, where it has thrived and is today hale and hearty in its willowy old age.

#### Saving Historic Landmarks.

A movement which has obtained

great impetus to make the capital more beautiful is no faster on its way than the movement to preserve landmarks of historic interest. Congress is taking a deep interest in the matter and has been spurred to it by the influence of many of the patriotic organizations of the country, organizations of all kinds from the Grand Army of the Republic to the Daughters of the Confederacy. It might be said that the Daughters of the American Revolution do about as much work in this line of endeavor as any other two organizations.

There are in Washington many women and men who make a study of the work of discovering objects which have historic interest and it is their endeavor to save them either by congressional action or by private subscription. They make use of the printed material which the libraries afford and by reading old papers, magazines and documents they make many "finds" of value.

#### Braddock's Rock Marked.

Not long ago it was discovered that what is known as Braddock's Rock was unmarked. This was the rock on which General Braddock landed at Georgetown when he was on his way with George Washington as a lieutenant overland to meet the French in western Pennsylvania, an expedition in which Braddock was defeated, the remnant of his forces being saved by the generalship of Washington. This rock has now been marked, an interest in its marking being taken by James Bryce, the British ambassador, who was present on the occasion.

As fast as it can be done, the old houses which have historic interest are being marked with bronze tablets bearing inscriptions to show in what their chief interest lies. It has been feared always that the needs of business would make the destruction of old landmarks inevitable, but the Washington people who are interested in preservation matters seem to be just as much alive to the work as were the Boston people who insisted that the Old South church and the Old North church should be saved when it was proposed that they be demolished to make room for commercial houses. It is said that in Boston \$250,000 was subscribed in twelve hours to be used to save the "Old South" where the fiery Olds preached resistance to tyranny.

#### Famous Washington Churches.

The most famous church in Washington is the ancient St. John's of the Protestant Episcopal communion, situated on Lafayette square. It is an old building and long since its congregations have outgrown the edifice, but there is no present intention of the parish authorities to move elsewhere or to demolish the structure. St. John's is the church which Mrs. Taft attends and which was attended by Mrs. Roosevelt and, prior to the Roosevelt administration, by many presidents and their families.

One of the oldest Roman Catholic churches in Washington was Saint Matthew's, which was situated at Fifteenth and H streets. The congregation outgrew its quarters and after a good many heart-burnings and considerable opposition the old building was given up and a new one was built on Rhode Island avenue. The original property was sold and there now stands on its site a great structure known as the Southern buildings, in which are located the headquarters of the organization devoted to the development of the natural and business resources of the southern states.

There are other old edifices in Washington which have been written about time and again and probably the publicity has helped in saving them from destruction, for Washington business men realize that the more attractions in a historic city the city has the greater will be the throng of visitors. Examples of old buildings which have been preserved by a popular sentiment are the homes of Commodore Decatur and of Mrs. Madison. The two most prominent historical houses in the vicinity of Washington of course will be preserved, if they can be, for all time. They are Washington's home at Mount Vernon and the home of the Custis and later of the Lee family at Arlington.

#### Many Contests to Be Settled.

Politicians in Washington of both parties are looking forward with the keenest interest to the forthcoming meeting of the national committee of their parties, one of which is to meet in Chicago and the other in Baltimore prior to the assembling of the great party conventions.

The sharpest interest at this writing centers in the meeting of the Republican national committee, solely for the reason that it must pass judgment upon a far greater number of contestants than will be presented for consideration to the committee of the other party. The convention system of selecting district delegates, and state delegates, too, for that matter, which still prevails in most of the states—although it is likely to give way to a pure primary system before long—is held to be responsible for the many contests which the Republican national committee will have to decide.

than \$13,500, and five necklaces of pearls worth, respectively, at \$14,000, \$17,000, \$14,000, \$10,000 and \$12,500. A large of pearls and diamonds brought \$7,500 and a ring with an extraordinary pearl set with a choice diamond brought \$3,750. It is to be hoped that the prices received from the sale of these jewels, a number of Americans doubtless being among the purchasers, will relieve to some extent the poverty of London.

#### An Appropriate Testimonial.

"I see somebody has suggested the possibility of erecting a statue to the inventor of rubber tires," said Whiteberry.

"Good," said Gummton. "I suppose from the general behavior of the tires it'll be a bust!"—Harper's Weekly.

#### His Method.

An old dandy was trying to describe how he preached. "It's dis-a-way, boss," said he. "First Ah tells 'em w'at Ah'm gwine to tell 'em, den Ah tells 'em 'an den Ah tells 'em w'at Ah've told 'em."—Judge.

## WHAT COL. ROOSEVELT DID

Record as President of the Man Who Now Seeks to Be Elected Again.

When a man has held office for seven and one-half years, and still wants more office, it is proper to ask what use he has made of his term of power. What he thinks, talks, wishes or hopes does not count. He had a chance to do. What did he do?

Mr. Roosevelt was president for almost two full terms. What did he do that another term should be given to him in violation of the nation's tradition against third terms?

He protected his friends who own the Sugar trust from prosecution, while that trust was stealing millions of dollars from the government by means of loaded scales.

He ran up the expenses of administration to double what they had been a few years before.

He brought on a panic which caused hundreds of thousands of working men to be out of employment for months and spread ruin and bankruptcy all over the country.

He permitted the Steel trust, in direct violation of law, to buy up its only important competitor.

He tried to revive the alien and sedition laws to abolish a free press and free speech.

He allowed the infamous tariff robbery to continue, not only unchecked, but unchallenged through his entire term.

His most intimate friends and his closest trusted advisers were standpatters and beneficiaries of the robber tariff.

He was the best president for Wall Street that Wall street ever had.

And yet, in some mysterious manner, Mr. Roosevelt has persuaded the country to believe that he is just the reverse of what his record reveals.

#### "As Clear as Day."

Is it possible for Mr. Roosevelt to tell the truth about any matter in which he is personally interested?

Take as an example the statement he made in his Worcester speech about the third-term tradition. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Therefore, it is as clear as day that it is and can only be a consecutive third term that violates the tradition. I had this in view when I said that the custom regards the substance and not the form."

Mr. Roosevelt knows that previous to the time he broke his own solemn pledge the third-term issue had arisen only once in American history. That was in the case of Grant, who retired from the White House March 4, 1877, and whose followers endeavor to nominate him for president again in 1880.

The Grant campaign was the campaign that definitely established the third-term tradition. It was not a consecutive third term, but the kind of a third term that Theodore Roosevelt is seeking.

These are all elementary facts known to the most casual student of American history, yet because they relate to his own candidacy Mr. Roosevelt is incapable of telling the truth about them.

#### Democratic Opportunity Here.

It must be clear to most people that so-called Republican progressives who at the drop of a battered old hat surrendered all their principles and rabidly for autocracy, as the inhabitants of Rome many centuries ago applauded Julius Caesar, are not of the stuff of which modern reformers are made. They never have controlled their party and they are never likely to do so. By their colossal folly, however, they have taken the most effective course to rid the country of a corrupt and oppressive political organization which is the greatest stumbling block in the way of true progress.

We trust that Democrats from one end of the country to the other will not fail to note the fact that the very stars in their courses are fighting for them and that circumstances have designated them "unerringly" for a great and glorious work.

The hour for progress has struck and Democracy alone is prepared. If it would be an efficient instrument in the enforcement of the people's will it must profit by the blunders and crimes and weaknesses of the party that is now about to disintegrate.

#### View of Wall Street.

Wall street and many business men of New York now regard the election of next fall as already decided. It is the view that the Republican party is split wide open. For that reason these men are persuaded that the Democratic party will be triumphant, no matter who the candidate may be, and that the victory will be so sweeping that the Democratic majority in the lower house will be greater than in the present house; and that as soon as state elections for United States senators can take place, the Democratic party will be in a majority in the upper house.—Holland, in the Wall Street Journal.

"The Outlook, which speaks from an outlook into the purposes and policies of the Claimant, insists that the tariff is not an issue between parties at the coming presidential election. The tariff does not interest the Claimant. It is a sore topic for his clients, the trusts."

The reference in a recent speech of the colonel to "my attorney general" attracts some attention. But as the attorney general named was Charles F. Bonaparte no one seems disposed to claim adverse possession.

For a campaign against the money power that of Roosevelt seems to be well supplied with funds. It spent \$60,000 in New York, and has just invested \$50,000 in newspaper advertising in Massachusetts. Is not this fighting the d— with fire?

The Democratic party is at least united in the nation, and it gives every evidence of getting together in perfect good faith in Pennsylvania. The news that it will put up a strong fight.

## "ONE MILLION LEAGUE FOR MANITOBA."

The purposes of the "Million for Manitoba League" are set out in the fact that Manitoba wants more people. Today the population is less than five hundred thousand, and the determination of the representative men of the Province to devote their best energies to increasing this to a million is a worthy one. There is already a widespread interest in every municipality; committees are appointed, whose duties are to secure such a thorough knowledge of local conditions that, whether the applicant for information be a laborer for the farm, a would-be tenant, a probable homesteader, the buyer of a small improved farm or the purchaser of a large tract for colonizing farmers, the information is at hand, free.

The advantages that Manitoba possesses are many, and with the exploitation that will be given them by the birth of this new acquisition to the settlement and immigration propaganda that is being carried on by the Dominion Government, there is no doubt that the establishment of the bureau will very soon bring about the results looked for. Manitoba is practically the gateway of the great grain belt of the West. Its farm lands have demonstrated time and again that they have a yielding value that practically makes them worth over one hundred dollars per acre. Added to the yielding value of the land, there is an increased value on account of its nearness to markets, and the matter of freight rates is carefully considered by the cautious buyer. But the information more valuable to the incoming settler is that it still has an immense amount of vacant fertile land open for homesteads. This dispels the idea that free homesteads in Manitoba are about exhausted. In addition to this, the territory recently added to the Province will open up a homesteading area which when filled should fully satisfy the "Million for Manitoba League." Within the old boundaries there is an area of 47,360,000 acres, less than six million acres of the 16½ million acres occupied being under cultivation. At present there are over 20 million acres of available land capable of being put under the plough. If in every one of the 195,000 vacant quarter sections of the Province an average family of four persons were placed, there would be added a rural population of nearly 800,000. So there is room for additional hundreds of thousands on the farms of Manitoba, without any possibility of congestion. The population per mile in Iowa is 39.4, in Minnesota it is 23.5. That in Manitoba is only 7.1.

A glance at the map, copies of which will be forwarded upon application to any Canadian Government Agent, shows that Manitoba is wonderfully well supplied with railways. There are but few farms that are more than ten or twelve miles from a railway line: elevators are convenient, and markets are always good. The growing of grain, while a big feature in the inducements held out, is well reinforced by the great possibilities that exist in all portions of the Province, for the raising of stock, for dairying, for hogs, and for a successful class of mixed farming, and what gives additional interest is the fact that there is so much land in the Province open for free homesteading that improved farms in almost all of the 98 municipalities can be purchased at very low figures. Many of the owners of these have made sufficient upon which to retire and are becoming residents of the cities. In addition to the export market for the produce of the farm, Manitoba has a number of large cities and towns providing a splendid local market. Truck and garden farming are highly profitable branches. Winnipeg is a city bordering on 200,000. Brandon is a splendid centre, Portage la Prairie is the hub of an excellent district, and Yorkton, Minnedosa, Dauphin, Morden, Manitoba and a dozen other towns are important help as consumers.

The Dominion and Provincial immigration officials are working in strong sympathy with the "Million for Manitoba League," and in addition to the general literature sent out by the Government, the League has prepared pamphlets giving useful and concise information, which on addressing the Secretary, Million League, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will be forwarded free.

#### Unappreciative.

"Ha!" mused Noah, as he looked upon the flood from one of the windows of the Ark. "The folks who jeered at me for building this vessel, laughed at me when I told them it was the original water wagon, but they would have fared better had they appreciated in time the dry wit of my little joke."

To be sweet and clean, every woman should use Paxtine in sponge bathing. It eradicates perspiration and all other body odors. At drug stores. 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

#### Paradoxical Politics.

"There is one odd thing about the English candidates for parliament."

"What is that?"

"They stand for a seat."

To stay young or to grow young, Garfield Tea can help. It rejuvenates both in looks and energy.

A man may not know who his friends are, but he usually has his enemies spotted.

Dr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. a bottle.

It may take a lot of cheek to kiss a girl, but most girls are willing to turn the cheek.

The satisfying quality in LEWIS Single Binder is found in no other cigar.

The fellow who depends entirely upon a luck isn't to be depended upon.

## REAL MISTRESS OF HOUSE

In Olden Days, Among Other Accomplishments, Women Was Required to Be Expert Carver.

In the matter of old time etiquette at the table one recalls the part played by the lady of the household. In the eighteenth century she was mistress of the ceremonies—she carved and she dealt the while her lord merely "pushed" the bottle.

She was also the menu, for if she gave a dinner of several courses it was her duty to announce to the guests, seated expectantly, what was due to appear at table. A dinner of one course and she remarked that "they saw their dinner."

Then her powers of gentle persuasion came into play. A guest when he had stuffed sufficiently placed the handles of his knife and fork into his plate, and the sight of a knife in position was the signal for the hostess to inquire "if he would please to have something more."

In the art of carving, of course, the mistress of any country house was a past mistress. One recalls Lady Mary Montagu's flight after perfection under the wing of a professional carving master: "She took three lessons a day, that she might be perfect on her father's public days; when, in order to perform her functions without interruptions, she was forced to eat her own dinner alone an hour or so beforehand."

SACKACHE AND ACHING JOINTS.

#### Together Tell of Weak or Disordered Kidneys.

Much pain that masks as rheumatism is due to weak kidneys—to their failure to drive off uric acid thoroughly. When you suffer such, bad joints, backache, too, with some kidney disorders, get Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured thousands.

Anthony Ruf, 504 W. Elm St., Chippewa Falls, Wis., says: "My limbs were stiff and sore and almost paralyzed with rheumatism. My condition became so serious I was taken to the hospital but was not helped. Through the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, I gradually improved, however, until entirely cured."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

#### Equivocal.

"What's in that report about private still in the mountains near your place?"

"Oh, that's all moonshine."

#### Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes or tired, tender, smarting aching, swollen feet. It makes your feet feel easy and makes walking a Delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. For free trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

#### Fitting for the Occasion.

"You need to put more ginger in your dinner stories."

"How would Jamaica ginger do?"

#### Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Colic Cartilage is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

#### A true friend is a person who listens to your troubles.

For liver or kidney troubles, nothing is quite so reliable as Garfield Tea.

Tact sometimes consists of knowing enough not to know too much.

#### 900 DROPS

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

of

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT

Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral

NOT NARCOTIC

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